



TRIED BY HIS PEERS



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

Regions and Districts shown on the map include:

- WALDECK
- WOLF-HAGEN
- KASSEL
- WITZEN-HAUSEN
- ESCHWEGE
- FRANKENBERG
- FRIEZLAR HOMBERG
- ROTEBURG
- BIEDEN-KOPF
- MARBURG
- ZIEGENHAIN
- HERSFELD
- DILL KREIS
- ALSFELD
- HUNFELD
- WETZLAR
- GIessen
- LAUTERBACH
- OBER LAHNKREIS
- FRIEDBERG
- BUDINGEN
- FULDA
- LIMBURG
- USINGEN
- SCHLUCHTERN
- UNTER TAUNUS
- OBERTAUNUS
- HANAU
- GELNHAUSEN
- WIESBADEN
- FRANKFURT
- RHEINGAU
- OFFENBACH
- GROSS-GERAU
- DIEBURG
- DARMSTADT
- BERGSTRASSE
- ERBACH
- BUCHEN
- TAUBERBISCH-OFSHEIM
- MANHEIM
- HEIDELBERG
- MOSBACH
- MERGENTHEIM
- SINSHEIM
- KUNZELSAU
- BRUCHSAL
- HEILBRONN
- OHRINGEN
- GRAILSHEIM
- KARLSRUHE
- VAIHINGEN
- LUDWIGSBUR
- BACKNANK
- HALL
- PFORZHEIM
- LEONBERG
- WAIBLINGEN
- GMUND
- STUTTGART
- BOBLINGEN
- ESSLINGEN
- GOPPINGEN
- HEIDENHEIM
- NURTINGEN
- ULM

MILITARY GOVERNMENT



WEEKLY **INFORMATION** BULLETIN

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, U. S.
CONTROL OFFICE APO 742 U. S. ARMY

OFFICIAL LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS

| | |
|---|--|
| Liquidation of German Military and Nazi Memorials and Museums . | AG 007 (IA) 22 July 1946, OMGUS |
| Submission of Standard Statistics of Persons Registered at the Labor Office. | AG 004.06 (MD) 23 July 1946, OMGUS |
| Certificate of Compliance with Future Theater Directives on Private Vehicles | AG 451 GAP-AGO 22 July 1946, USFET |
| Gasoline Ration for Privately Owned Motor Vehicles | AG 463.7 GAP-AGO 24 July 1946, USFET |
| Downgrading of Document.. . . . | AG 380.01 GBI-AGO 25 July 1946, USFET |
| Downgrading of Classified Records | AG 312.1 GCT-AGO 25 July 1946, USFET |
| Forage of Horses | AG 464 RMJ-AGO 25 July 1946, USFET |
| Mail Service for Civilian Internees | AG 311.1 GAP-AGO 25 July 1946, USFET |
| Semi-Monthly Statistical Reporting to MG by Ministers for Political Liberation on Trial Tribunals | AG 050 (IA) 26 July 1946 OMGUS |
| Change in Passenger Fares, Weekly Workers' Tickets (Tariff D-23) . | AG 123 (TD) 30 July 1946, OMGUS |
| Discontinuance of the Use of Signature Stamps by Military Government Officers. | AG 312.4 (CA) 30 July 1946, OMGUS |
| Troop Assignment (No. 31) | AG 370.5 GCT-AGO 31 July 1946, USFET |
| Monthly Statistical Reporting to Military Government by Land Ministers for Political Liberation | AG 050 (CO) 31 July 1946, OMGUS |
| Miscellaneous German Social and Fraternal Groups | AG 080 (CA) 2 Aug 1946, OMGUS |

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the **Weekly Information Bulletin** may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.



Signal Corps Photo

TRIED BY HIS PEERS — The picture on this week's cover shows George Sturm standing before a denazification court in Heidenheim, Germany. The court, conducted by the German people, found Sturm guilty as an activist in the Nazi Party. For other picture's of the trial see "A German Verdict" on page 14 of this issue.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

American Policy for Occupation is taken from the recent orientation lecture, "Our Job in Germany," delivered by Col. William Whipple, Secretary General of OMGUS. Colonel Whipple's article shows we have a definite policy and clearly states its four major objectives — demilitarization, denazification, economic limitation and re-education.

Thomas Falco reviews the problems facing German industry in **Industry in the US Zone**. Falco, who is Chief Reports Officer, Reports and Statistics Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS, has contributed several other articles to the "Weekly Information Bulletin" in the past three months, the most recent being "Operation Lost and Found" which appeared in Issue No 48.

Central German Agencies is the first of a series of eight articles taken from an OMGUS report of the same title. The report is being presented nearly in its entirety so that American personnel will be familiar with the American proposal, which is the first concrete detailed blueprint for central German agencies as outlined in the Potsdam Agreement.

THIS WEEK

| | PAGE |
|--------------------------------|------|
| OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS | 2 |
| HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY | |
| American Policy for Occupation | 4 |
| Industry in the US Zone | 7 |
| Here's Your Holiday with Pay | 10 |
| Central German Agencies | 12 |
| A German Verdict | 14 |
| GENERAL | 16 |
| GERMAN REACTIONS | 19 |
| PRESS AND RADIO COMMENT | 20 |
| STATION LIST | 24 |

AMERICAN POLICY FOR

It has often been said we have no policy and no plan in Germany. That statement is simply not true. We definitely do have an occupation policy and it is basically the same as when we captured our first German territory a year and a half ago. This policy is based on the international situation and the needs of the United States, and its success is of crucial importance to future world events. This article explains briefly what that policy is; that is, what we are trying to accomplish here, and what the individual can do to help.

FOUNDATION OF POLICY

The United States is a very great nation, but also a complacent nation. We tend to overlook the problems with which we have been faced and consider them minor incidents, and to brush aside any thoughts that we may be in danger in the future. But the United States is determined that we are not going to let it happen again. That is the foundation of our German policy — to prevent Germany from starting World War III. We are determined that whatever measures are necessary will be taken to insure a peaceful Germany. Despite differences on other subjects, the Soviets, British and French are equally determined that this will be done. The Potsdam Agreement, signed in Berlin a little more than a year ago by the United States, Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, and United Kingdom, sets the basic policy for our occupation, and in general it is a good policy.

First of all, it is necessary to consider the Germans themselves. The Nazis had the

theory that the Germans ~~were~~ were a superior race. This theory was ~~wrong~~ wrong and dangerous, but likewise it is not true that all or even most Germans are racially inferior or criminal types. The German nation for a long time before 1860 had been a relatively peaceful people. The Germans on the whole are clean, intelligent and lead generally good family lives, but the nation as a whole no longer seems to be able to settle down permanently to a normal peaceful existence. Either the people get a desire to start a war or they turn the government over to unscrupulous gangsters who have no regard for peace or justice. In other words, Germany is politically unstable. Similarly, not all Germans are cruel or vicious people, but there are sadistic elements among them who must be watched. The Nazis were about the worst lot of gangsters who ever got control of a country; however, the German nation was a threat to the peace of the world in the First World War, before the Nazis were heard of — what is wrong then as now is something basic. It is against these backgrounds that we must consider the basic American policy.

FOUR MAJOR OBJECTIVES

Our basic policy for the occupation has four major objectives. The one on which we have made the most progress is demilitarization. In the first few weeks after the surrender, the entire German armed forces were rounded up and their initial disarmament completed. Since that time their headquarters

OCCUPATION

DEMILITARIZATION DENAZIFICATION DEINDUSTRIALIZATION RE-EDUCATION

have been completely disbanded, their records seized, and the greater part of their personnel screened and discharged as individuals to return to civil life. The only ones retained are security suspects, possible war criminals and certain specialist and labor groups held over for purposes of the occupation.

The Wehrmacht itself has therefore ceased to exist. German war material has now been very largely disposed of or scrapped and we are well advanced on the destruction of the fortifications, submarine pens, anti-aircraft batteries and other defenses. German munitions factories are being destroyed or converted to useful purposes, and we have now gotten down to the point where we have instructed German agencies to destroy their own militaristic war memorials. This first main objective is well on its way toward completion, except for one thing — the Wehrmacht still exists in the minds and memories of the German people. However, their orientation away from militarism is part of our longer-range objective.

DENAZIFICATION PROGRAM

The second big objective of the occupation is denazification. The first phase of denazification consisted of investigating all individuals who held any position of importance, discharging those who were Nazis and relegating them to the status of common labor. Denazification of government and of finance was attacked early and successfully. This was then extended to private business, to the professions and to communications. Denazi-

fication of transportation was held up for some time because of the critical importance of the transportation system to our more immediate needs. Finally it too was completed. Now the discharge of Nazis from positions importance in Germany is virtually finished.

CONTINUED BY GERMANS

To follow up on this first phase of denazification the Germans in the US Zone have now passed a law much more drastic than proposed by Military Government. This law provides for the setting up of German tribunals under the direction of the Minister of Political Liberation in each Land to search out and try all persons who have participated in the Nazi movement. Depending on their involvement in Nazi activities, Germans are subjected to appropriate penalties including fines, imprisonment and loss of political privileges. The execution of this German program under the supervision of MG will take a long time, on account of the tremendous number of cases that must be investigated and the great pressure to which the tribunals will be subjected, but the successful completion of the program will accomplish the second major objective of military government in the occupation of Germany.

Our third major objective, the control of the German economy, is more complicated and not so far advanced as the first two. From the long-range point of view it is of the highest importance to prevent the build-

ing up of a German war potential which could support future German aggression. Therefore, with the full cooperation of the other occupying powers, a plan called "The Level of Industry Plan" was developed. It entirely prohibits certain types of industrial activity which are closely related to German war potentialities, and established strict ceilings on other major industries. Part of our economic objective in Germany is to restrain her permanently from rising above the industrial levels provided in this plan.

PRACTICAL PROGRAM

The other side of our economic objective, however, is practical and humanitarian in nature, and of much more immediate application. The prosecution of the war, the Allied bombings, and the handicaps placed upon the German economy by the occupation itself and the division into four zones have placed the German people in a position where they cannot support themselves. In order to prevent starvation and disease among the German population, which would imperil our own troops and make it impossible for us to institute stable and democratic forms of local government, it has been necessary to import millions of dollars of food into Germany. This has been done at the expense of the American taxpayers, since for the time being all of Germany's foreign assets are frozen, and the value of the exports which can be sold abroad is comparatively small. As long as we occupy a portion of Germany and constitute the only government which can manage the affairs of its people, we cannot stand by and watch them starve; but on the other hand we certainly must make Germany self-supporting as quickly as possible. To this end a major effort has been made to rebuild the German transport services, to expand German agricultural production and to encourage German industries, particularly those in the light industry category, which can export products to pay for essential imports.

Our first three objectives by themselves will not prevent Germany from starting

World War III. We have practically destroyed the German army, navy and air force, but such forces can be rebuilt as they were rebuilt by Hitler. We have placed limits on the upper level of German industry and made provisions for making available as reparations all factories not required to maintain this level of industry; but if Germany were left alone for a period of years these factories could be rebuilt to create a new and even more formidable economic war potential. We have thrown the Nazis out of their jobs and are taking measures to deprive them of their property and civic rights and to imprison them for periods of years; but if political conditions changed and US troops withdrew, these Nazis could be released or another generation of German militarists and dangerous political leaders could develop. Therefore, as long as we carry out only our first three objectives, it is necessary for us to occupy Germany permanently with troops in order to insure the continuation of the peace.

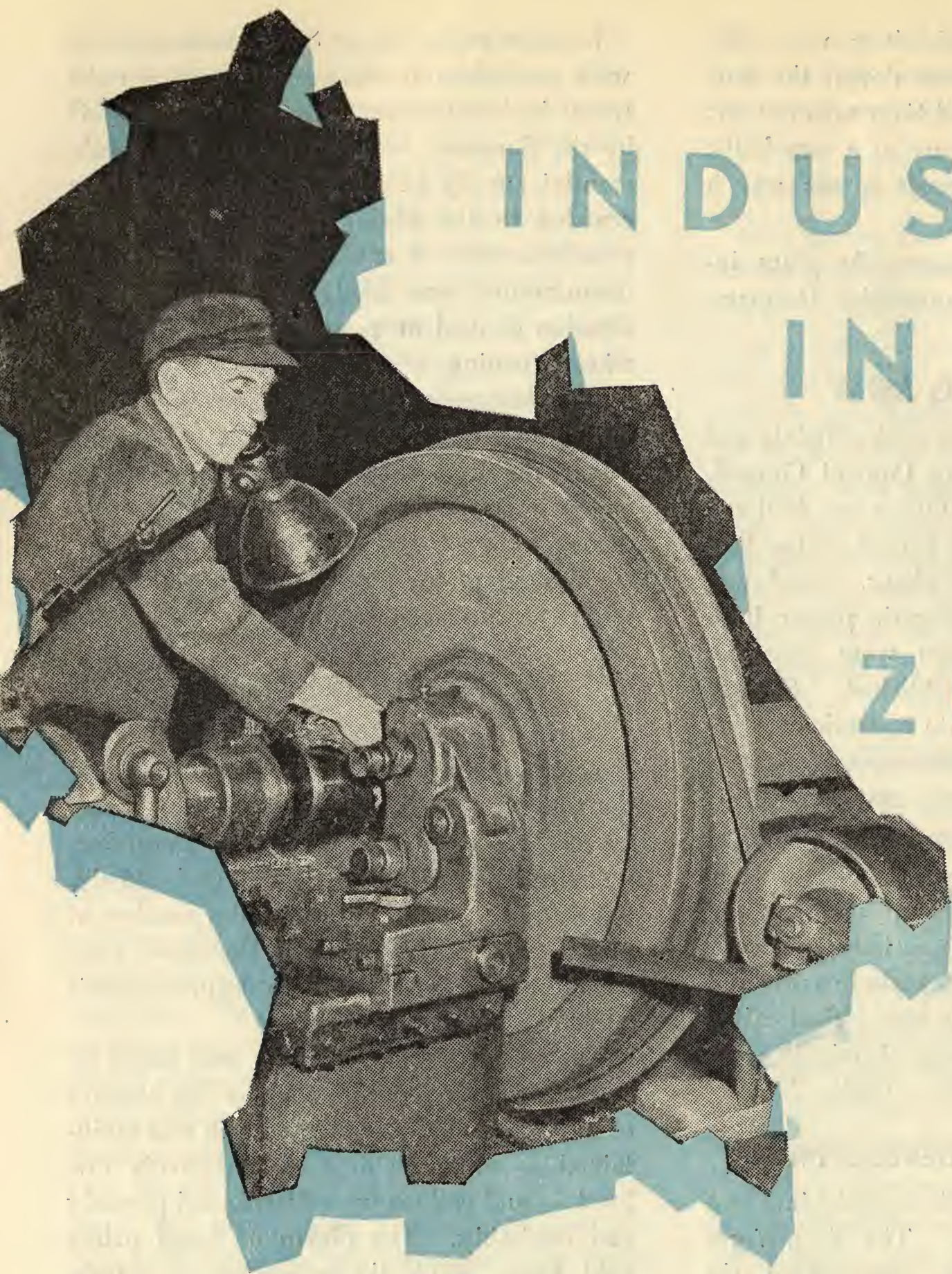
NEED FOR RE-EDUCATION

It is, however, contrary to the American tradition to hold another nation in permanent subordination, and it is considered that measures can be taken now to make it safe to withdraw any external control at sometime in the future, and turn Germany back to the Germans. The creation of conditions under which it will be safe to withdraw our troops requires the complete re-education of Germany, and this is our fourth main objective. This re-education of Germany must be much broader than is normally meant by the term "education." This is not a matter of school education, but of inducing an entire nation to change its basic attitudes and political philosophy. We have got to build up in the Germans a strong democracy, a resistance to bureaucracy and militarism, such as exists in all truly democratic countries.

In trying to achieve this objective we run across a basic paradox: You cannot force a man to be free. What we are trying to do is to make the Germans think for themselves,

(Continued on page 23)

INDUSTRY IN THE US ZONE



Industry in the US Zone is like a high-powered automobile that once ran on 16 cylinders but now runs on only four. Its fuel and rubber must come from outside the US Zone. Its parts, damaged by war and operating at less than top efficiency, must be replaced with components made of materials from outside the zone.

Despite the general upswing of industrial production during the past year to approximately 29 percent of capacity in June, the US Zone needs more, much more, of almost everything that industry produces — from coal and steel to transportation equipment,

machinery, spare parts, farm equipment, chemicals, clothing and other consumer goods. To fill such needs, the Zone must depend largely on raw materials and supplies from other zones and from foreign countries.

CONDITIONS AFTER SURRENDER

Fourteen months ago, when the occupation began, the German economy had been torn to tatters by the war. As a result, industrial activity in the US Zone — as in all of Germany — was practically nil. Transportation

was paralyzed; communications were disrupted; blast furnaces were down; the flow of coal from the Ruhr and Saar was cut off; paper and pulp plants were at a standstill; and production of consumer goods was a mere trickle.

For all practical purposes, the giant industrial machine of presurrender Germany had stopped.

ACTION BY US ARMY

The US Army, together with officials and workers of the US Group Control Council, predecessor to the US Office of Military Government, immediately turned to the task of restoring order out of chaos. Food was brought to the cities. Electric power lines were restored. Rail lines were repaired. Water supply was reestablished. Sewage disposal was put back into operation. Output of such essential items as soap, shoes, textiles and medicinals was resumed.

But the task of Military Government had only begun. The US Zone is one of Germany's important processing, finishing and fabricating areas. To restore industrial activity in the US Zone, the wheels in mills and factories in the area had to turn. That called for steel, cotton, buna, basic chemicals, components and — above all — coal.

TWO PERIODS OF DEVELOPMENT

The year just ended falls roughly into two periods of development. The first, from July to December 1945, represented six months of fundamental rebuilding. Rubble was cleared; stock was taken of machinery and equipment; damaged machines were repaired; factory buildings were roofed over. During this time, the extensive war profits of most German war manufactures made it possible to keep large crews working on these essential, though non-revenue producing, tasks.

After authorization to operate was obtained from Military Government, a plant could resume production if — and that was a big "if" — fuel, power, raw materials and labor were available.

In some cases, stocks of varying amounts were available; in others MG came to the rescue by "reclaiming" materials "destroyed" by the Germans — as in the case of a substantial supply of pulpwood that had been scuttled in the Main River. Where end-products were of sufficient importance, the manufacturer was likely to obtain some allocation of coal or power to set his factory wheels turning.

By measures such as these, the first paper mill in the US Zone began operating in June; the first sheet steel mill and glass works in September; the first plants for producing soda ash and steel ingots in October; the first plant for producing calcium cyanamide (for nitrogen fertilizer) in November.

PRODUCTION RISE

During the second period, from January to June 1946, the ingenuity and hard work of the first six months began to pay off. From 10 or 12 percent of capacity in December, industrial production forged ahead slowly, but steadily. As a corollary, the number of plants in operation between December 1945 and June 1946 doubled to approximately 8,000.

The upswing in production was aided by a relatively mild winter and by the absence of any epidemics. Food rationing was maintained — although at a comparatively low level — and rations were distributed promptly and equitably. The clamp on legal prices held firm. With the exception of March, when rations in the British Zone were cut and coal output fell — only to regain almost all lost ground in subsequent months — there was a steady improvement in coal output from the Ruhr.

OTHER PROGRESS DURING PERIOD

During this period, also, transportation facilities approached normal. Telephone and telegraph service was restored, and mail service resumed. The supply of labor was reasonably adequate to meet demand. The first commercial export sales were concluded.

June's industrial activity in the US Zone,

at an estimated 29 percent of capacity, was highest since start of the occupation. Productionwise, that came to: 21,000 tons of pig iron, 15,000 tons of ingot steel, 7,000 tons of iron and steel castings, 1,900 tons of cotton yarn, 900 tons of synthetic fibers, 15,000 tons of paper, 5,200 tons of pulp, 1,100,000 pairs of shoes, 3,400,000 conserve food cans, 9,000 transport milk cans, 37,000 stoves, 545 tons of farm machinery spare parts, 147,000 agricultural hand tools, 2,200 plows, 588,000 square meters of flat glass, 241,000 cubic meters of lumber, 552 tons of automotive spare parts.

ZONE DEFICIENT IN COAL

However, in coal — as in steel and many other basic materials — the US Zone is a “have not” area. Even at current near-capacity operation, its coal mines can turn out only 10—15 percent of the Zone’s coal requirements. The lion’s share of German coal production is in the Ruhr, a part of the British Zone.

True, the four occupying powers began pushing coal production at the outset of occupation. To supply the occupying forces, to bring exports of German coal to the liberated countries and to maintain a minimum-level civilian economy in Germany, such production was a “must.” By July 1945, hard coal output in the Western Zones of Germany had quadrupled to 2,000,000 tons as compared with the post-surrender low, and brown coal output had increased about eight-fold. By mid-fall, production of hard coal reached 4,420,000 tons, 35 percent of the pre-war rate.

GOAL SET FOR 1949

In June 1946, output of hard coal in all four zones of Germany ran at a current annual rate of 59,100,000 tons. To reach the production goal set by the quadripartite Reparations Agreement, hard coal output should reach 94,400,000 in 1949, the so-called “target year.” Attaining that 60 percent rise — and attaining it as soon as pos-

sible — means solving problems of labor, food rations, consumer goods, and mine-machinery replacement and repair.

DEPENDENCE ON OTHER ZONES

Coal is the classical example of the dependency of the US Zone on other zones and foreign countries for raw materials and supplies. But the same applies to ammonia, which is brought in from the French Zone; to buna and kaolin, which are available in the Soviet Zone; to petroleum, coal tar and sulphuric acid which come from the British Zone. Feldspar and flint are brought in from Scandinavia; hemp from Italy. Without the 10,000 tons of cotton imported from the United States last spring, most cotton mills now operating in the US Zone would be shut down.

RESPONSE TO IMPORTS

Whenever — and from whatever source — necessary supplies have been made available, industry in the US Zone has been able to respond:

In cotton yarn, current annual output was 22,320 tons in June.

In the wake of receipts of sheet steel from the French and British Zones, output of conserve food cans is now sufficient to meet peak period canning needs.

With a salvage program under way and new production facilities put into operation, the transport milk-can program is now over the hump.


Manufactures of binder twine are now operating at a good rate as a result of imports of 3,000 tons of hemp from Italy.

The allegorical automobile representing industry in the US Zone still chugs along on only four of its 16 cylinders. But make fuel and rubber and parts available and the same car has a good chance of once again running smoothly, although at not more than the reduced speeds indicated in the Potsdam Agreement and established by the Plan for Reparations and the Level of Postwar German Economy.

HERE'S YOUR



HOLIDAY WITH PAY!



In a theater-wide project USFET recently inaugurated its "THINK AND WIN" contest and offered such intriguing awards to winning participants as free holidays of a week or two weeks with all expenses paid to any selected point within the Theater, as well as cash awards and items of merchandise.

OMGUS selected "SUGGEST AND WIN" to launch its Suggestions and Awards program, which is part of the USFET project. The policy for determining awards and prizes is theater-wide. Prizes to military and civilians differ in kind but are alike in value and the amount of the award is in line with the merit of the suggestion.

In line with General Eisenhower's policy to introduce democratic methods in the Army, the project encourages an employee-employee attitude. There are no fixed limits on the type of suggestions — all kinds of ideas are wanted. They may deal with OMGUS as an organization, the improvement of performance, simplification of records or procedures, elimination of cumbersome methods and practical suggestions on questions which confront Military Government, such as relations with Germans and displaced persons; or they may be intended to improve health, morale, and welfare of employees.

In sponsoring the Suggestion and Awards project the Army advocates two policies:

(1) The Occupation is Your job. Participate in it through your organization and do the best job possible.

(2) While in Europe, make your stay worthwhile, by enjoying the opportunities of travel to improve yourself.



CENTRAL GERMAN AGENCIES

PART 1: THE NEED FOR ORGANIZATIONS

It has been apparent for some time that the successful conduct of the occupation of Germany requires, coordinated administration in the basic economic fields of foreign trade, industry, food and agriculture, finance, communications and transportation. This need has been recognized in General Eisenhower's report to the President, the report of Byron Price who as special representative of the President made a factfinding survey of Germany last fall, and also has been

repeatedly emphasized by the Monthly Reports of the Military Governor.

The pressing need for coordination on more than Land level has been shown by the establishment in the US, British and Soviet Zones of intrazonal coordinating agencies. In the US Zone the Laenderrat was established primarily as a coordinating body, but with the passage of time it has been obliged to assume administrative functions in such fields as transportation, communications and

food. These trends illustrate the basic importance of greater central controls in several phases of governmental operation.

An informal liaison relationship between several of the zones has already been established to ease the difficulties arising in the economic field. It is to be expected that these liaison relationships will spread to other areas in which the exchange of information between the zones and the establishment of uniform practices within the several zones become necessary.

MEASURES INADEQUATE

These measures for interzonal coordination, however, have proved to be totally inadequate as instrumentalities for the successful conduct of the functions outlined in the Berlin Protocol. Furthermore, the interzonal coordinating arrangements resulting from the lack of central agencies may act as a deterrent to ultimate treatment of Germany as a whole.

The volume of technical details with which any central administration is concerned makes it undesirable and mechanically impossible for the Allied Control Authority to carry on such functions, since it requires a large staff of German specialists with expert knowledge of German economy in general and of their respective economic field in particular. The Allied Control Authority must be enabled to concentrate on major policy decisions and control functions, whereas each central administrative department would be charged with carrying out the implementation of agreed-upon policies.

COORDINATION NECESSARY

The Plan for Reparations and the Level of Postwar German Economy agreed upon by the Allied Control Council assumes treatment of Germany as a single economic unit. This will be possible only if common policies can be implemented by the coordinated effort of central administrative agencies.

Sufficient industrial facilities are to be left in Germany to maintain, without external assistance, a standard of living not ex-

ceeding the average of Europe, excluding UK and USSR. Under this standard, exports are planned as 3,000,000,000 marks and sufficient industrial capacity is to be retained to produce goods to this value as well as to cover internal requirements. Such exports are necessary in order to pay for essential imports. The major import requirements, food and fodder, must be imported in the amount of 1,500,000,000 marks annually. Effective utilization of industrial facilities to be retained under the plan is necessary in order to obtain sufficient production for these purposes, and food requirements are based on maximization of agricultural output. These objectives, however, cannot be obtained without the necessary central German administrative departments as the instruments of coordination and implementation of common policies.

DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES

The tremendous burden of food importation imposed upon the Allies has highlighted the need for development of German exports to pay for those imports. In order to accomplish this, it is apparent that there must be common policies with regard to the equitable distribution of indigenous resources; uniform standards for the approval of imports, the sharing of proceeds from the exports and of prices and currencies to be received in payment for exports, accounting, auditing and documentation and maintenance of statistical data; and finally, coordination of import-export programs with industrial production and food programs for Germany as a whole.

Implementation of these policies will require a Central German Administrative Department for Foreign Trade, since such policies can be implemented only by means of a large staff of specialists to handle the export of the highly specialized finished products on which, in addition to coal and potash, the revival of foreign trade in Germany depends. In addition, there is the problem of continual coordination and analysis of a large volume of statistical data and a variety of similar technical functions

(Continued on page 22)

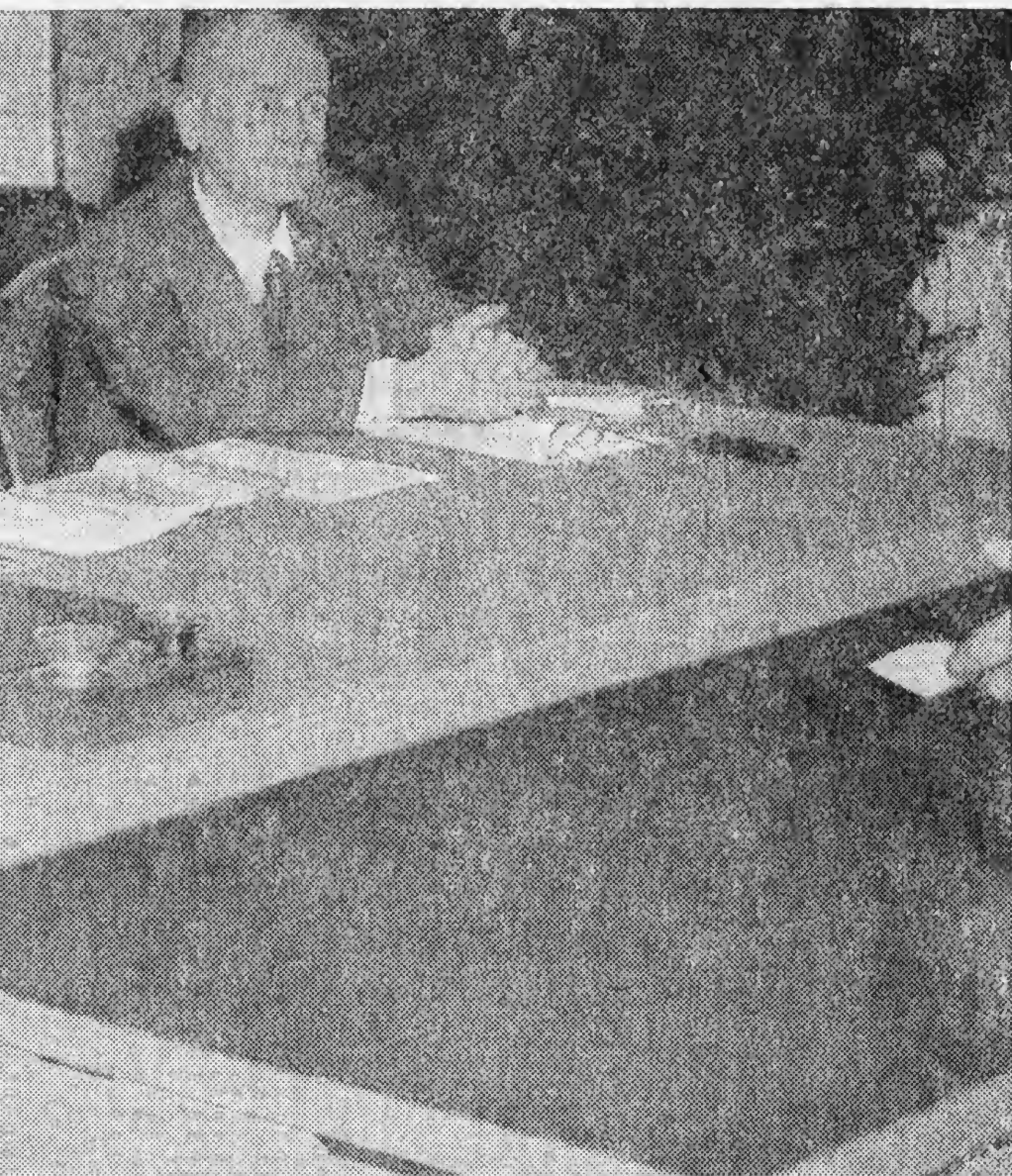
A GERMAN VERDICT



In a court, conducted by the German people, George Sturm was recently tried under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism. Found guilty as a category 2 offender on charges of being an active Nazi, Sturm was sentenced to three years at hard labor. In addition the tribunal ordered confiscation of his home and real estate property and 50 percent of his other assets and the loss of civil rights for life. The verdict came after the case had been heard for more than 16 hours over a period of two days during which time 35 witnesses appeared before the tribunal.

(Left) The Rathaus in Heidenheim, Germany, where the trial was held; (right) Sturm and his defense counsel stand before the tribunal; (lower left) members of the denazification tribunal listen to testimony; (lower right) officers of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden observe the court's proceedings

Signal Corps Photos





German Children Aided By MG Welfare Program

A "Vacations in Switzerland" program designed primarily for undernourished and sick children from the US Zone and the US Sector of Berlin, has been devised by the Public Welfare Section, Internal Affairs and Communications Division, OMGUS.

The children will be selected by German welfare agencies, and normally will stay in Switzerland approximately one month. Certain groups, such as children with tuberculosis or otherwise in need of special medical attention, may stay for longer periods.

The vacation trips to Switzerland were authorized following negotiations between MG and German welfare officials. The program was prompted by the critical food situation in Germany and inadequate existing vacation accommodations in the US Zone. The great majority of camping facilities in the US Zone are now being used for refugees and expellees.

At the same time it will provide a means of proper supervision for children during the vacation months. It was pointed out that the mothers of many German children are required to work and, consequently, are unable to give proper attention to their children.

The program will be continued after the summer vacation period ends, thus making available to the children further educational and health advantages of schools and recreation facilities in Switzerland. Similar vacation trips for children, particularly to Switzerland, were one of the pre-war established activities of public and private welfare agencies in Germany before the Nazis seized control.

The young vacationers will be children under 16 years of age. They will travel in organized groups of 10 or more and while

in Switzerland their care and welfare will be the responsibility of a Swiss social agency. The Land Child Welfare Office in the Land where the children reside must either assume responsibility for the development and execution of a plan for assembling, transporting and caring for the children up to the point they cross the Swiss border or approve a plan submitted to it by another German welfare agency. Final approval must be granted by the Land Office of MG Public Welfare Officer. Travel documentation will be issued by the Combined Travel Security Board, OMGUS.

Dr. Pollock Leaves

Dr. James K. Pollock, who for the past year has been Director of the Regional Government Coordinating Office, supervisory agency of the Laenderrat in Stuttgart, is returning to his position as Professor of Political Science at the University of Michigan. He will be replaced as director by Col. W. W. Dawson, Director of Military Government for Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Dr. Pollock assisted in the organization of the top German civilian administrative agencies in the US Zone last October, and headed the MG supervisory office in its relation to the operation of the Laenderrat, the Council of States comprising the Ministers-President of the three Laender.

Dr. Pollock has been on a year's leave of absence from the University of Michigan where he is chairman of the Division of Social Science.

Necessity of Exports

The export exhibitions being presented this month by each of the three Laender in the US Zone mark the beginning of export of manufacturers' goods from Germany, Brig Gen W. H. Draper, Jr., Chief of the Economics Division, OMGUS, stated at the open-

ing of the Wuerttemberg-Baden exhibition in Stuttgart.

"We of Military Government recognize that a large scale development of the export industry alone can solve the problem and only in that way can Germany become self-supporting," General Draper said.

The Stuttgart exhibition, which contains 2,500 articles, consists mainly of luxury items because of the scarcity of raw materials. This emphasis is designed to increase the value of the labor in the finished product.

New Identity Card

The new identification card is now being distributed to Germans and other nationals residing in the US Zone. Possession of the card, known as the "Kennkarte," is required by a law passed last April, and execution of the registration is being carried out by German civil authorities.

Included in the information on the card is an entry by the local German denazification tribunal indicating whether the German, because of his Nazi or political background, can be employed as anything higher than an ordinary laborer.

At the time the individual registrant presents his photograph for his "Kennkarte," the local police agency is required to take his fingerprints for police records. Fingerprints so taken will be assembled in central police files in the three Laender.

Four Mints Available

Four mints in the US Zone — at Munich, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe and Nuremberg — can be put into operation within two weeks, according to an investigation by Finance Division, OMGUS, of the possibility of minting coins.

A large part of the equipment of the four mints has been repaired and is in first-class condition. Sufficient trained personnel is on hand to work one 48-hour shift a week.

There is raw material on hand, partially processed, sufficient to make 18,500,000 one-

Pfennig pieces, 4,800,000 five-Pfennig pieces and nearly 6,000,000 ten-Pfennig pieces. In addition there are also 27,000 kilos of scrap zinc on hand.

Berlin Soap Ration

Steps to assure the German civilian population of Berlin a regular monthly basic soap ration containing 25 grams of fatty acids per person have been taken by the Trade and Industry Committee of the Allied Kommandatura.

The Berlin Magistrat has been ordered to restrict the types of soap manufactured and to provide at least one soap ration each month to each person. In the past, soap rations have been distributed irregularly and in varying amounts in various sectors of Berlin.

British Zone Activities

Dr. Rudolf Amelunxen, chief president of Westphalia, has been named Minister-President of the new Land of North Rhine/Westphalia in the British Zone.

One thousand workers, mostly building workers, have been shifted from the North Rhine Region to assist in reconstruction work in Hamburg.

A total of 13,530 schools had been opened in the British Zone as of June 30, with total enrollment of nearly 3,400,000 students.

Senior MG officers in the British Zone have been granted authority to have as their guests at MG messes German officials, political and trade union leaders. The authority was given to encourage confidence between the British and German officials engaged in the administration of the zone.

Inmates of homes for the aged and infirm and of institutes for the blind in the Hamburg area are to receive an extra daily ration of 800 calories.

The German memorial at Laboe, near Kiel, to the German sailors who died in World War I is not to be demolished, the British regional commissioner has decided. However, certain exhibits are to be removed from the museum in the memorial.

ZONE NEWS BRIEFS

A total of 155,000 tons of food, including bread grains, from the United States, was unloaded at Bremen during July for distribution in the US areas of Germany. According to OMGUS statistics, about six loaves of bread out of every ten baked in the US Zone are made from wheat grown in the United States.

German railroad employees whose questionnaires are being investigated under the denazification law may be continued in service until final decisions have been reached by the tribunals.

ARMY TRUCKS RELEASED

Seventy-five US Army two-and-a-half ton trucks are being released for German use in moving ammunition from dumps to salvage centers for reclamation of needed chemicals and scrap metals.

About 33,400 unserviceable but repairable tires and tubes have been released for German civilian use in forestry operations, harvesting and transporting of fuel wood. Thirty percent of the motor vehicles used for hauling timber are now out of operation for lack of tires.

In cooperation with USFA, arrangements have been made by OMGUS for reconciliation between German and Austrian banks of accounts which were not settled because of disrupted communications during the final days of the war.

REUTERS TO SERVICE US ZONE

Reuters, Ltd., British press service, has been given permission to deal directly with German licensed newspapers in the US Zone on substantially the same basis as American press services.

Directives have been issued in Bavaria requiring that Frogebogen and life histories of all authors be submitted to MG.

The first request by a high school student government for permission to print a high school paper was made in Greater Hesse.

Under established policy high school newspapers may be operated in Greater Hesse when they are registered with MG.

The German Central Accounting Agency is to be activated in mid-August at Stuttgart to control deposit of proceeds from sales of imported MG supplies, as well as other supplies turned over to the Germans.

RECLAIMING GASOLINE

A program has been initiated under MG supervision to reclaim gasoline from German firebomb gelatine. Half a million gallons of gelatine, of which 75 percent is gasoline, are available.

Ten thousand metric tons of aluminium can be salvaged from wrecked airplanes in the US Zone. Other stocks total 20,000 tons. This amount is estimated to be sufficient for essential needs for about five years if the consumption is controlled. Production of primary aluminum is prohibited in Germany.

HIGHWAY PROGRAM PLANNED

Land highway maintenance officers are to initiate the long-range highway maintenance program immediately after receipt of necessary instructions, data and forms.

An arrangement has been approved by MG for Czechoslovak crews to operate German locomotives between Cheb (Eger) and the German border, in order that interchange of transportation may be expedited and capacity increased.

Sufficient insulin has been furnished from US Army sources to treat all reported diabetic cases in Greater Hesse. There was an acute shortage of insulin in the Land last fall and winter.

CHILDREN RETURNED TO BERLIN

Approximately 455 children were returned to Berlin last week from Bavaria. This was the sixth train shipment of German children who had been evacuated to Bavaria during the war.



SURVEY REVEALS GERMAN REACTION TO INFORMATION CONTROL POLLS

The Office of Information Control OMG-US, recently made a study of the German evaluation of the OIC studies of German opinions and reactions — in fact, made a public opinion survey of its own public surveys—and emerged with the result that an extremely high proportion of the 1,000 Germans interviewed approved MG's policy of sampling public opinion in the US Zone. This survey followed the standard technique designed to give results representative of the Zone as a whole.

The group which had read results of polls in the German press constituted roughly a fifth of the adult population sampled. Closer examination of this group revealed that newspaper stories about the polls had attracted greater attention among certain groups in the population than among others. For example, many more former members of the Nazi Party had read about the polls than had non-Nazis. The polls received greater attention also from men than from women and from older people, the better educated, and those in the higher social and economic categories.

CLASSIFICATION OF ANSWERS

All respondents were asked, "What do you think of the method of going directly to the people in order to question them about their opinions, as we are doing now?" A classification of the answers showed that 14 percent were enthusiastically in favor of the polls, 55 percent thought they were a "good thing," 12 percent saw nothing wrong in the idea, four percent could not "see any sense to it" and one percent considered the

polls "undemocratic, like the Gestapo." Fourteen percent expressed no opinion.

Asked to explain why they felt as they did, the more approving respondents said that it was good to be able to inform the Americans as to what they thought, and that the Americans need to see how Germans look at problems. Appreciation of the freedom to speak freely and make suggestions was widespread. Typical comments were: "We can speak our minds, unburden our hearts, make suggestions." "The little people are consulted; it's democratic." "MG can find out in this way what people think and want." "It is grand to realize that cooperation between people and government can reach this level. Now we know we live in a democracy. We put our entire faith in the Americans and democracy."

REFLECT AMERICAN INTEREST

Three percent felt that the polls might help the Germans in their present troubles. One replied, "It is good that the Americans are interested in us and that they will help us Germans." The small group of four percent who voiced complete disapproval said they thought that opinion surveys were useless because people would not be truthful and because the Americans would not listen.

The decision to undertake scientific public opinion surveys in Germany was taken by MG shortly after the capitulation of the Wehrmacht. The original purpose was to determine attitudes among the German population which could be corrected or counteracted through information media. Since then, however, the scope has been considerably broadened and covers a variety of political, economic and cultural subjects.



AMERICAN EDITORIALS VIEW FIRST DAYS OF PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE

American editorial opinion during the first days of the Peace Conference in Paris stressed the conviction that the voice of all nations must be heard by the four major powers, which have final authority over conference decisions, if the conference is to realize full success. Editorials have also expressed pleasure over the large measure of publicity given all activities, and the harmony with which that decision was reached by US, British, Soviet and French representatives.

The New York Times editorial said in part: "The conference will be a success only if it becomes the voice of the world's conscience. It can become that only if it is free to decide on both procedure and substance in all matters put before it, with assurance that its decisions will be honored by those who have reserved to themselves the right to draw up the final texts of the peace treaties — the Big Four. Should this authority be denied it, should it be degraded to a mere rubber stamp, or should its decisions be flouted by the Big Four, it will be not only a failure but also an unworthy sham . . .

"In agreeing to the proposal for rules of procedure, Mr. Byrnes specifically reserved the right to consider on their merits any proposals that might come up at the conference; that makes it the primary duty of the American delegation not to attempt to impose the will of Big Four on the conference but to seek to impose the will of the conference on the Big Four."

The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: "Our representatives go into conference to speak not for selfish interests of one people but to speak for a peace capable of being maintained. Representatives of all peoples can rally around

the attitude that decisions based upon justice, rather than power, are the only basis for lasting peace."

The Christian Science Monitor: "Whatever else may be said of it, the Paris Conference accurately mirrors the world we live in. It mirrors a world aiming to preserve peace not by world law but by national power. This is to be expected, if only because the law does not exist and the power does . . .

"Concentration of power in the hands of the Big Three . . . is not the result of a Machiavellian scheme by some sections of mankind to dominate other sections. It is the outcome of many natural factors which men develop primarily for peaceful purposes.

"It just happens that these add up also to . . . power. Calling of the Paris Conference is not an effort to consolidate this power to the detriment of small nations but to mitigate its worst effects. It is a step in peace-making whose watchword must be patience."

The Washington Post: "Conference will resolve itself into a testing ground for the power of world public opinion. In this respect the United States can play a crucial role. At London and Moscow and Paris, Secretary Byrnes fought long and valiantly for a democratic approach to this problem of peacemaking . . .

"Secretary Byrnes has said he will support at every turn fullest and freest discussion by all of the 21 nations of every issue involved in settlements. And if discussion is full and free the outcome is bound to be beneficial."

The San Francisco Chronicle: "Two developments at Paris promise well: The Rules Committee recommendation that the press

have free access to committee hearings and Mr. Byrnes' announcement that he favors settlement of disputed issues by two-thirds vote of all 21 delegates.

"Both developments could strengthen the influence of the small nations at the conference. Mr. Byrnes' decision gives to a small nation delegate a means of counteracting mere smallness — an outlet to world opinion. The two-thirds principle would make more difficult any treaty decision dictated by mere bigness.

"Mr. Byrnes' . . . promise to use American influence in support of the (two-thirds) principle can in performance make the difference between the methods of Versailles and of Luxembourg . . .

"'Open covenants openly arrived at' would be one measure of progress since Versailles — and the other would be Dr. Benes' being able to reverse at Paris what he said at San Francisco, — that 'small nations are here to be seen and not heard.'"

Challenge of Atom Bomb

In an interview with Michael Amrine of *The New York Times*, Albert Einstein declared that a new type of thinking is needed to meet the challenge of the atom bomb.

"In the light of new knowledge," Professor Einstein stated, a world authority and an eventual world state are not just *desirable* in the name of brotherhood, they are *necessary* for survival. In previous ages a nation's life and culture could be protected to some extent by the growth of armies in national competition. Today we must abandon competition and secure cooperation.

This must be the central fact in all our considerations of international affairs; otherwise we face certain disaster. Past thinking and methods did not prevent world wars. Future thinking *must* prevent wars.

"Modern war, the bomb, and other discoveries or inventions, present us with revolutionary circumstances. Never before was

it possible for one nation to make war on another without sending armies across borders. Now with rockets and atomic bombs no center of population on the earth's surface is secure from surprise destruction in a single attack.

"America has a temporary superiority in armament, but it is certain that we have no lasting secret. What nature tells one group of men she will tell in time to any other group interested and patient enough in asking the questions. But our temporary superiority gives this nation the tremendous responsibility of leading mankind's effort to surmount the crisis.

"Being an ingenious people, Americans find it hard to believe there is no foreseeable defense against atomic bombs. But this is a basic fact. Scientists do not even know of any field which promises us any hope of adequate defense.

"Reasonable men with these new facts to consider refuse to contemplate a future in which our culture would attempt to survive in ribbons or in underground tombs. Neither is there reassurance in proposals to keep a hundred thousand men alert along the coasts scanning the sky with radar. There is no radar defense against the V-2, and should a "defense" be developed after years of research, it is not humanly possible for any defense to be perfect. Should one rocket with an atomic warhead strike Minneapolis, that city would look almost like Nagasaki. Rifle bullets kill men, but atomic bombs kill cities. A tank is a defense against a bullet but there is no defense in science against the weapon which can destroy civilization.

"Our defense is not in armaments, nor in science, nor in going underground. Our defense is in law and order.

"Henceforth, every nation's foreign policy must be judged at every point by one consideration: Does it lead us to a world of law and order or does it lead us back toward anarchy and death? I do not believe that we can prepare for a war and at the same time prepare for a world community."

CENTRAL GERMAN AGENCIES *(Continued from page 13)*

which are quite dissociated from quadripartite policy determination.

Continuance of zonal control of foreign trade will reinforce zonal barriers, with the following results: Continued restrictions on zonal trade, since such trade might conflict with possible exports and therefore increase foreign trade deficits; reduction of potential industrial production, with a resultant reduction in availability of commodities for export and for consumption in Germany; reduction in potential agricultural production, with a resultant increase in import requirements.

UNBALANCED ECONOMY

The present division of the German economy into four distinct zones establishes areas which have neither a self-sufficient industry nor a balanced economy. Such a division results in a separation of raw materials and semi-finished goods from their processing plants and in separation of component manufactures from their markets. These artificial barriers to normal industrial processes constitute one of the basic causes of present low production in Germany. With the exhaustion of old stocks of raw materials and semi-manufactured items, the seriousness of the situation will increase.

A Central German Administrative Department for Industry is required to develop uniform standards for industrial statistics, to develop uniform production programs, to analyze and screen requirements, to propose allocations, to maintain continuous contact with the Laender and Provinces, and to effect the necessary coordination with food and agriculture and export-import programs.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The Berlin Protocol does not specifically provide for a Central German Administrative Department for Food and Agriculture. This department, however, must be included because of the critical and dangerous food situation, which requires every effort be made to maximize agricultural output.

Present zone boundaries ignore the interdependence and complementary nature of

the various agricultural regions. Failure to recognize this interdependence makes maximization of agricultural output impossible, because an intensified food production, processing and distribution system cannot be developed. Furthermore, agricultural economy depends upon industry for necessary supplies and equipment. The zone type of organization has destroyed the uniformity of this industrial production and eliminated the close agricultural and industrial interdependence which would normally develop. Failure to maximize agricultural output will increase the need for imports beyond those envisaged under the agreed level of postwar economy. As a consequence, Germany cannot become self-supporting and occupation costs will be tremendously increased. Finally, this will result in the assignment of food to Germany from other nations in the world which cannot afford to share their supplies.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

A Central Finance Agency is necessary as a coordinating and service agency in respect to the financial operations of other central departments, and as an advisory body to the Allied Control Authority in respect to the inter-relations of finance problems throughout Germany and all its political subdivisions. If the central departments have their own revenues, these need technical supervision; if they depend on Land and Province contributions, there must be advice upon allocations and follow-up on collections; in either case, there must be advice as to distribution between departments.

In a world made small by improvements in methods of communication, a single central agency is required to administer the communications and postal services in Germany. The present delays in the operation of long distance telegraph and telephone lines must obviously be considered as a serious detriment to the rebirth of a socially and economically healthy community. Similarly, there is a pressing need for prompt inter-zonal mail service. The operations of telephone, telegraph, posts and other communi-

cation services are unduly and unfortunately circumscribed by an artificial division of Germany into four distinct and air-tight zones.

Closely related to communications, the transportation system reflects many of the same needs. The existence of zonal boundaries necessitates uneconomical cross-hauling and prevents the maximum use of available equipment for the entire system. Furthermore, international traffic has been tremendously handicapped by difficulties arising from the fact that each zone determines its own routes, establishes its own schedules, sets its own standards of quality of traffic, prescribes its own rates, allocates equipment in terms of its own needs and makes other similar purely provincial decisions. Finally, in the absence of coordination of the system as a whole, a confused

rate structure develops which is preventing rail, water and highway transport from attracting the business for which each is best fitted, and thus forces these carriers into inefficient and uneconomical operation.

A thoughtful examination of the foregoing statement of needs for the central agencies must impress one with the seriousness of the situation. Economic ruin must continue in Germany if the activities in the fields of foreign trade, industry, food and agriculture, finance, communications and transportation are not centralized to meet the emergency. It must also be apparent that economic ruin in Germany has far-reaching consequences in other parts of the world. In a very real sense, it may be said that the fundamental need for the establishment of central agencies in Germany rests upon factors implicit in world-wide economy.

AMERICAN POLICY FOR OCCUPATION *(Continued from page 6)*

create a strong and democratic local self-government, protect the freedom of the press, the integrity of courts and judicial procedures, and the honesty of the civil service, and to build up the political safeguards of a constitution and of the legal rights of individuals. We are trying to prevent the Germans from being overcome by propaganda such as that used by the spellbinder Goebbels in the fateful twelve-year period 1933 to 1945. Dr. Goebbels used the press and radio and organized public meetings with military bands, loud speakers, torch-light processions, flying flags, and every other trick of modern publicity and political propaganda to overcome all opposition and hypnotize the Germans into believing what he wanted them to believe. We cannot use the same methods, because it is essential that we teach the Germans to be independent in their thinking and critical of propaganda. In order to teach the Germans to be democratic we must assure that democratic methods are used in the teaching. Moreover, we must rely on methods that will continue to be effective after we return to America. Therefore in-

stead of developing American agencies to feed Germans a stream of American journalistic and radio news and American political ideas, we have to work by encouraging the native German political elements which are truly liberal and democratic. It is only by building up a German democracy in Germany that we can be sure conditions are permanently satisfactory so that American troops can be withdrawn.

Hitler had twelve years after he reached complete power to propagandize the Germans of all ages with Nazi ideas. The war has been a great jolt to these Nazis and their followers, and the Nazi believers now do not know what to believe. To build up a strong positive belief in a German democracy will obviously take a great period of time in the present politically disillusioned Germany. This is our fourth great objective in Germany and we shall still be working on it years after the other three have been complete. When the fourth objective is completed the military occupation of Germany can safely be ended, and not before.

STATION LIST

MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

| UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT | LOCATION | DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER |
|--|----------|-----------------------------------|
|--|----------|-----------------------------------|

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph T McNarney

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--|
| Office of Mil Gov for Germany, US | Berlin | Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy Military Governor Maj Gen C L Adcock, Asst Deputy Mil Governor |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--|

LAND WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

| | | |
|--|-----------|----------------|
| Office of Mil Gov for Württemberg-Baden | Stuttgart | Col W W Dawson |
|--|-----------|----------------|

1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)

(APO 154)

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Hq & Sv Co | Stuttgart Stuttgart | Col W W Dawson 1st Lt J P Clifford |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|

Stuttgart Area

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| *SK Stuttgart | Stuttgart | Lt Col C L Jackson |
| *LK Böblingen | Böblingen | 1st Lt O P Johnson |
| *LK Esslingen | Esslingen | Capt N Semaschko, Jr |
| *LK Ludwigsburg | Ludwigsburg | Maj S A Warren |
| *LK Waiblingen | Waiblingen | Capt J B Cress |
| *LK Backnang | Backnang | Capt R Forrest |
| *LK Leonberg | Leonberg | Capt W J Vallaza |
| *LK Nürtingen | Nürtingen | Capt P F Sullivan |
| *LK Vaihingen | Vaihingen | 1st Lt U S Aiello |

Mannheim Area

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| *SK Mannheim | Mannheim | Maj M L Hoover |
| *SK/LK Heidelberg | Heidelberg | Lt Col W T Burt |
| *LK Buchen | Buchen | 1st Lt C H Wright |
| *LK Mosbach | Mosbach | Capt I D Claxton |
| *LK Tauberbischofsheim | Tauberbischofsheim | Capt N W Barber |
| *LK Sinsheim | Sinsheim | Capt K R Plessner |

Karlsruhe Area

| | | |
|------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| *SK/LK Karlsruhe | Karlsruhe | Maj W T Neel |
| *SK/LK Pforzheim | Pforzheim | Maj R H Stimson |
| *LK Bruchsal | Bruchsal | 1st Lt L. L. Goldman |

Heilbronn Area

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| *LK Heilbronn | Heilbronn | Maj M W Terry |
| *LK Crailsheim | Crailsheim | 1st Lt R E Alley |
| *LK Schw. Hall | Schw. Hall | Capt C S Keena |
| *LK Kuenzelsau | Kuenzelsau | Capt C E McGaffey |
| *LK Mergentheim | Mergentheim | Capt B V Bloom |
| *LK Oehringen | Oehringen | 1st Lt M Korsun |

* Liaison and Security

**UNIT OR OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

LOCATION

**DIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER**

Ulm Area

*LK Ulm
*LK Aalen
*LK Schw. Gmuend
*LK Goeppingen
*LK Heidenheim

Ulm
Aalen
Schw. Gmuend
Goeppingen
Heidenheim

Lt Col A G Spitz
Capt R H Nation
Capt J E Switzer
Capt R Kennedy
Capt R N Thapp

LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov
for Greater Hesse

Wiesbaden

Cel J R Newman

**2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep)
(APO 633)**

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep)
Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)
Sv Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)
US Ln Det (Ruhr)
US Ln Det (Saar)

Wiesbaden
Wiesbaden
Oberursel

Lt Col S S Graham
Capt H E York
Capt B A Sturdevan
Capt R Gutzwiller

*SK Frankfurt
*SK Wiesbaden
*LK Wetzlar
*LK Dill
*LK Gelnhausen
*LK Biedenkopf
*SK/LK Hanau
*LK Oberlahn
*LK Limburg
*LK Maintaunus
*LK Rheingau
*LK Obertaunus
*LK Usingen
*LK Untertaunus
*LK Schluechtern

Frankfurt
Wiesbaden
Wetzlar
Dillenburg
Gelnhausen
Biedenkopf
Hanau
Weilburg
Limburg
Hofheim
Rüdesheim
Bad Homburg
Usingen
Bad Schwalbach
Schluechtern

Maj G C Sola
Maj M E Chotas
Capt M S Clark
Capt E G Stolper
Capt J G Bennis
Capt T E Fairloth
Maj E J Emerick
Capt A G Volz
Capt P H Olsen
Maj J C Nelson
Capt W F Hintz
Capt L F Jones
Capt R F Gibney
Capt T W Harris
Capt E M Jacobson

*SK/LK Kassel
*LK Melsungen
*LK Fritzlar-Homburg
*LK Ziegenhain
*SK/LK Marburg
*SK/LK Fulda
*LK Hünfeld
*LK Waldeck
*LK Frankenberg
*LK Eschwege
*LK Witzenhausen
*LK Hersfeld
*LK Rotenburg
*LK Hofgeismar
*LK Wolfhagen

Kassel
Melsungen
Fritzlar
Ziegenhain
Marburg
Fulda
Hünfeld
Korbach
Frankenberg
Eschwege
Witzenhausen
Hersfeld
Rotenburg
Hofgeismar
Wolfhagen

Lt Col W R Swarm
Maj W C Gipple
Capt G D Fexy
Capt R B Elwell
Lt Col C Reed
Lt Col H R Cress
Capt E T Tedick
Capt D W Shea
Maj L S Williams
Maj G P Moore
Capt A Quam
Maj M Baymor
Capt G W Davis
Capt L R Allen
Capt H A Karas

*SK/LK Darmstadt
*LK Gross-Gerau
*SK/LK Offenbach
*LK Bergstrasse
*LK Erbach
*LK Büdingen

Darmstadt
Gross-Gerau
Offenbach
Heppenheim
Erbach
Büdingen

Maj W R Sheehan
Capt G E Schmoeker
Maj R A Gish
Lt Col J C Rose
Capt R O Didlo
Maj D M Easterday

* Liaison and Security

| UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT | LOCATION | DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER |
|--|------------|-----------------------------------|
| LAND GREATER HESSE (Cont'd) | | |
| *LK Dieburg | Dieburg | Capt J S Chapin |
| *LK Friedberg | Friedberg | Capt C S Parshall |
| *SK/LK Giessen | Giessen | Maj C F Russe |
| *LK Lauterbach | Lauterbach | Capt J T Hughes |
| *LK Alsfeld | Alsfeld | Capt H B Miller |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| LAND BAVARIA | | |
| Office of Mil Gov for Bavaria | Munich | Brig Gen W J Mueller |
| 3rd Mil Gov Regt (APO 170) | | |
| Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt | Munich | Col C C Morgen |
| Hq Company | Munich | Capt Willard Seale |
| Sv Company | Munich | Capt L R Clark |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken | | |
| Co A | Wurzburg | Lt Col M E Henderson |
| *SK/LK Wurzburg | Wurzburg | Maj M B Voorhees |
| *SK/LK Aschaffenburg | Aschaffenburg | Lt Col M C Crouse |
| *SK/LK Schweinfurt | Schweinfurt | Maj G M Marsh |
| *LK Kissingen | Bad Kissingen | Maj R W Kernidi |
| *LK Kitzingen | Kitzingen | Maj E H Emry |
| *LK Alzenau | Alzenau | Capt A T Neumann |
| *LK Bruckenua | Bruckenua | Capt A G Grodzinski |
| *LK Ebern | Ebern | Capt G E Brock |
| *LK Gemunden | Gemunden | Capt J J Cotter |
| *LK Gerolzhofen | Gerolzhofen | 1st Lt G F Feehan |
| *LK Hammelburg | Hammelburg | Capt K L Ellis |
| *LK Hassfurt | Hassfurt | Capt R E Hellmig |
| *LK Hofheim | Hofheim | Capt F L Beelby |
| *LK Karlstadt | Karlstadt | Capt W E Brayden |
| *LK Konigshofen | Konigshofen | Capt C Boden |
| *LK Lohr | Lohr | Capt E E Kelly |
| *LK Markt Heidelfeld | Markt Heidelfeld | Capt T F Griffin |
| *LK Mellrichstadt | Mellrichstadt | 1st Lt L K Owens |
| *LK Miltenberg | Miltenberg | Capt J L Hinkel |
| *LK Neustadt a. d. Salle | Neustadt a. d. Salle | Maj H P Clark |
| *LK Obernburg | Obernburg | Capt M B Jaeger |
| *LK Ochsenfurt | Ochsenfurt | Capt I A Lowell |

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken | | |
| Co B | Ansbach | Col E M Haight |
| SK/LK Nurnberg | Nurnberg | Lt Col A T Callico |
| *SK/LK Bamberg | Bamberg | Lt Col J R Case |
| *SK/LK Bayreuth | Bayreuth | Lt Col S M Guild |
| *SK/LK Erlangen | Erlangen | Lt Col F Robie |
| *SK/LK Coburg | Coburg | Maj S Klein |
| *SK/LK Hof | Hof | Maj H L Woodall |
| *SK/LK Ansbach | Ansbach | Lt Col W R Whitaker |
| *SK/LK Furth | Furth | Maj A C Abbott |
| *SK/LK Kulmbach | Kulmbach | Maj H C Kauffman |
| *LK Kronach | Kronach | Maj H T Lund |
| *LK Lichtenfels | Lichtenfels | Maj F W Crimp |
| *LK Ebermannstadt | Ebermannstadt | Maj R T Boyer |
| *LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch | Hochstadt a. d. Aisch | Capt C E Palmer |
| *LK Pegnitz | Pegnitz | Capt M G Stamatis |
| *LK Munchberg | Munchberg | Maj R C Anderson |
| * Liaison and Security | | |

Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken (Cont'd)

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| *LK Rehau | Rehau | Capt L De Ford |
| *LK Wunsiedel | Wunsiedel | Maj T Cleary |
| *LK Forchheim | Forchheim | Maj H W Zurn |
| *LK Dinkelsbuhl | Dinkelsbuhl | Capt W W Russel |
| *LK Eichstatt | Eichstatt | Capt R J Towle |
| *LK Feuchtwangen | Feuchtwangen | Capt B A Morgan |
| *LK Gunzenhausen | Gunzenhausen | Maj R J Nielson |
| *LK Hersbruck | Hersbruck | Capt D S Stroup |
| *LK Hipolstein | Hilpolstein | Capt J C Stanley |
| *LK Weissenburg | Weissenburg | Lt Col J C Barnet |
| *LK Rothenburg | Rothenburg | Maj F K Hinchey |
| *LK Schwabach | Schwabach | Maj R E Stringer |
| *LK Scheinfeld | Scheinfeld | Capt G B Jones |
| *LK Uffenheim | Windsheim | Capt L C Wheeler |
| *LK Lauf | Lauf | Capt J J Carr |
| *LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch | Neustadt a. d. Aisch | Maj C J Cody |
| *LK Naila | Naila | Capt G N Hultzen |
| *LK Stadtsteinach | Stadtsteinach | 1Lt L W Dillard |

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern und Oberpfalz

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Co D | Regensburg | Col Hastings |
| *SK/LK Regensburg | Regensburg | Capt J W Boffert |
| *SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a. d. Wald | Weiden | Maj H Hardt |
| *SK/LK Passau | Passau | Maj H L Snapp |
| *SK/LK Amberg | Amberg | Capt Boyd |
| *SK/LK Landshut | Landshut | Maj T R Coykendall |
| *SK/LK Straubing | Straubing | Capt G L Miller |
| *LK Cham | Cham | 1st Lt E A McNamara |
| *LK Burglengenfeld | Burglengenfeld | 1st Lt R W Crowley |
| *LK Parsberg | Parsberg | Maj Carlson |
| *LK Tirschenreuth | Tirschenreuth | Capt L R Mariels |
| *LK Neunberg vorm Wald | Neunberg | 1st Lt L W Kutz |
| *LK Eschenbach | Eschenbach | Capt R O Woodward |
| *LK Deggendorf | Deggendorf | 1st Lt H Cohen |
| *LK Eggenfelden | Eggenfelden | Lt Fuchs |
| *LK Grafenau | Grafenau | Capt R M McWhorter |
| *LK Kelheim | Kelheim | Capt D Stacy |
| *LK Landau a. d. Isar | Landau a. d. Isar | 1st Lt H Fueglein |
| *LK Pfarrkirchen | Pfarrkirchen | 1st Lt N Ugland |
| *LK Regen | Zweisel | 1st Lt Henry |
| *LK Vilshofen | Vilshofen | Lt Col Nichols |
| *LK Vilsbiburg | Vilsbiburg | 2/Lt J D Brooks |
| *LK Wolfstein | Wolfstein | Capt M J Jarvis |
| *LK Kemnath | Kemnath | 1st Lt Richards |
| *LK Nabburg | Nabburg | Capt A J Garllant |
| *LK Oberviechtach | Oberviechtach | 1st Lt J H Boyd |
| *LK Riedenberg | Riedenberg | Maj Corbin |
| *LK Vohenstrauss | Vohenstrauss | Capt J F Leech |
| *LK Roding | Roding | 1st Lt Hurley |
| *LK Waldmuenchen | Waldmuenchen | Maj Hichcock |
| *LK Beilngries | Beilngries | Maj E Fichter |
| *LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf. | Neumarkt | 1st Lt R Daniel |
| *LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg | Sulzbach-Rosenburg | 1st Lt W A Graham |
| *LK Bogen | Bogen | 1st Lt W Y Murphey |
| *LK Dingolfing | Dingolfing | Maj Robertson |
| *LK Griesbach | Griesbach | 1st Lt G L Thomas |
| *LK Kotzting | Kotzting | Lt J C Mitchell |
| *LK Mainburg | Mainburg | 1st Lt R Dustin |
| *LK Mallersdorf | Mallersdorf | Lt P A Nesbit |
| *LK Rottenburg | Rottenburg | 1st Lt C G Dansby |
| *LK Viechtach | Viechtach | Capt R E Pike |
| *LK Wegscheid | Wegscheid | 1st Lt K J Miller |

* Liaison and Security

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E
*SK/LK Munich
*SK/LK Rosenheim
*SK/LK Ingolstadt
*SK/LK Freising
*LK Miesbach
*LK Traunstein
*LK Altoetting
*LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen
*LK Erding
*LK Laufen
*LK Muhlendorf
*LK Wasserburg
*LK Toelz
*LK Aibling
*LK Fuerstenfeldbruck
*LK Landsberg
*LK Pfaffenhofen
*LK Starnberg
*LK Weilheim
*LK Wolfratshausen
*LK Berchtesgaden
*LK Ebersberg
*LK Aichach
*LK Schrobenhausen
*LK Dachau
*LK Schongau

Munich
Munich
Rosenheim
Ingolstadt
Freising
Miesbach
Traunstein
Altoetting
Partenkirchen
Erding
Laufen
Muhlendorf
Wasserburg
Bad Toelz
Bad Aibling
Fuerstenfeldbruck
Landsberg
Pfaffenhofen
Starnberg
Weilheim
Wolfratshausen
Berchtesgaden
Ebersberg
Aichach
Schrobenhausen
Dachau
Schongau

Lt Col R J Philpott
Lt Col E Keller
Capt R H Necel
Lt Col J H Kelly
Lt Col H E Blakeley
Capt W A Loveett
Capt V L Thom
Capt C A Larimer
Maj M W Nitz
Maj C A Brown
Capt N W Borring
Capt W M Forys
Capt D Root
Capt W N Dickerson
Maj E J H Newmeyer
1st Lt C C Boatwright
Maj C A Rein
Capt O M Cole
Maj C E Carlson
Capt M J Groves
Maj P L Steers Jr
Maj M Lawrence
Capt E J Pennetto
Capt L R Day
Capt H J Bierman
Maj A G Snow
Capt C S Garber

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G
*SK/LK Augsburg
*SK/LK Kempten
*LK Dillingen
*LK Neu Ulm
*LK Sonthofen
*LK Donauwörth
*LK Gunzburg
*LK Markt Oberdorf
*LK Memmingen
*LK Mindelheim
*LK Neuberg
*LK Nordlingen
*LK Fussen
*LK Krumbach
*LK Illertissen
*LK Kaufbeuren
*LK Wertingen
*LK Friedberg
*LK Schwabmunchen

Augsburg
Augsburg
Kempten
Dillingen
Weissenhorn
Sonthofen
Donauwörth
Gunzburg
Markt Oberdorf
Memmingen
Mindelheim
Neuberg
Nordlingen
Fussen
Krumbach
Illertissen
Kaufbeuren
Wertingen
Friedberg
Schwabmunchen

Lt Col C M Avery
Lt Col R A Norton
Maj R A Wagner
Maj R J Paul
Capt J A Morris
Maj J E Rhea
Capt M G Kruglinski
1st Lt E A Eaton
1st Lt H V Worthington
1st Lt M W Tlepfer
Capt L A Proger
Capt W F Bradley
Capt C L Hopkins
Capt J N Urtes
Capt F W Guzak
Capt J O Renalds
Maj A E Elliot
Lt P F Moskowitz
Capt D J Moran
Capt J W Kenne

**US SECTOR BERLIN DISTRICT
(APO 755)**

Office of Mil Gov for
US Sector Berlin District

Berlin

Col F L Howley

**BREMEN ENCLAVE
(APO 751)**

Office of Mil Gov for
Bremen Enclave (US)
Wesermünde Detachment

Bremen
Wesermünde

Col B C Welker
Lt Col L S Diggs

* Liaison and Security